

DZIS'KO, V. A.

"Catalytic and acid properties of binary oxide catalysts based on silica."

report submitted to 3rd Intl Cong on Catalysis, Amsterdam, 20-25 Jul 64.

Inst of Catalysis, Siberian Dept, AS USSR, Novosibirsk.

BORESKOV, G.K.; BUKANAYEVA, F.M.; DZIS'KO, V.A.; KAZANSKIY, V.B.; PECHERSKAYA, Yu.I.

Electron paramagnetic spectra of deposited chromium oxide catalysts used for ethylene polymerization, and the nature of their activity. Kin. i kat. 5 no.3:434-440 My-Je '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut kataliza Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR i Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

ACCESSION NR: AP4044388

S/0195/64/005/004/0681/0688

AUTHOR: Dzis'ko, V. A.; Makarov, A.D.; Borisova, M.S.; Akimova, N.V.

TITLE: Effect of chemical composition and mode of preparation on the physicochemical and catalytic properties of oxide catalysts of complex composition. 1 Zirconium silicate catalysts

SOURCE: Kinetika i kataliz, v. 5, no. 4, 1964, 681-688

TOPIC TAGS: silica, zirconium oxide, zircon, catalyst, catalyst preparation, catalyst acidity, silicagel, oxide catalyst

ABSTRACT: The effect of the mode of preparation and thermal treatment on the catalytic activity of zirconium silicate ( $ZrO_2-SiO_2$ ) catalysts prepared by different methods (impregnation and coprecipitation) was investigated. Tabulated experimental data obtained for samples based on sodium silicate, all annealed 4 hrs. at 500C, show that an increase in the pH of the medium from 5 to 8 during aging decreases the surface from 300 to 180  $m^2/g$ , while the amount of chemisorbed sodium ions strongly increases. The ion-exchange washing of freshly precipitated gel permits the sodium ion content to be decreased to 0.006%. The effect of the zirconium dioxide content on the physicochemical properties of catalysts based on silicon ethylate was also investigated. After the addition of 0.1%  $ZrO_2$  to silicagel, a

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noticeable acidity appears. All catalysts containing more than 0.33%  $ZrO_2$  ionize anthraquinone. At 1%  $ZrO_2$  and below, the concentration of the acid centers increases proportionally to an increase in  $ZrO_2$  content. For samples containing 1-25%  $ZrO_2$  the increase in the concentration of acid centers proceeds slowly. With a further increase in the  $ZrO_2$  content, the concentration of acid centers passes through a flat maximum, then decreases, the maximum concentration of acid centers on the surface being  $1.3 \mu \text{equiv./m}^2$  at 14-57 mol.%  $ZrO_2$ . The reasons for the slight change in the number of acid centers on the surface when the  $ZrO_2$  content is increased above 25% are given. The catalytic activity of the samples in the decomposition of isopropyl and ethyl alcohols was also studied in relation to the chemical composition of the samples. In the range of 10-25%  $ZrO_2$ , the specific activity is approximately constant. When the catalytic activity and the concentration of acid centers were plotted against  $ZrO_2$  content in the catalyst, the activity varied in direct proportion to the concentration of acid centers on the surface. The activity is also affected by impurities from the air or alcohol, especially strongly in the case of samples with a low  $ZrO_2$  content. The effect of thermal treatment on the catalytic properties of these catalysts was also investigated; the data are tabulated. It is concluded that the activity of  $ZrO_2$ - $SiO_2$  catalysts is determined by the number of acid centers on the surface and that the catalytic activity of the acid centers does not depend on the ratio of  $ZrO_2$  to  $SiO_2$ , the mode of preparation or the thermal treatment. "The authors express

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their gratitude to Yu. G. Sy\*cheva, M. V. Kostyukova and L. Dronova for taking part in the experimental work." Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 4 tables and 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kataliza SO AN SSSR (Institute of Catalysis, SO AN SSSR);  
Fiziko-khimicheskiy Institut Im. L. Ya. Karpova (Institute of Physical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: 10Oct63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, OC

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 001

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4044389

S/0195/64/005/004/0689/0695

AUTHOR: Dzis'ko, V. A.; Borisova, M. S.; Akimova, N. V.

TITLE: Effect of chemical composition and mode of preparation on the physicochemical and catalytic properties of oxide catalysts of complex composition. II. Aluminosilicate catalysts

SOURCE: Kinetika i kataliz, v. 5, no. 4, 1964, 689-695

TOPIC TAGS: alumina, silica, aluminosilicate, catalyst, silicic ethylate, ammonia, anthraquinone, catalytic activity, acidity, catalyst preparation, oxide catalyst, amphotite, catalyst acidity, cumol cracking

ABSTRACT: The effect of the mode of preparation on the acidity and catalytic properties of aluminosilicate catalysts prepared by different methods (impregnation and coprecipitation) was investigated; the data are tabulated. The measurements showed that aluminosilicate catalysts are strong acids; almost all the samples ionized anthraquinone, except those which had a very small number of acid centers. Treatment with moist nitrogen at 150C did not affect acidity. The ratio of the number of acid centers in hydrated and anhydrous samples, characterizing the degree of reaction of the aluminum oxide, depended on both their  $Al_2O_3$  content and the mode of preparation. Treatment of impregnated silicagel with ammonia increased the

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ACCESSION NR: AP4044389

degree of combination of aluminum oxide. In a sample containing 5%  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ , all the aluminum oxide was combined with silicon dioxide and the degree of reaction remained higher than for samples not treated with ammonia. One result of the different degrees of reaction of aluminum oxide with silica is the different number of acid centers on the surface of the catalyst. Samples obtained by coprecipitation have the highest number of acid centers. On increasing the  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  content from 0.1 to 1%, the number of acid centers increases proportionally to the  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  content. A further increase in the  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  content decreases the growth of acid centers. In the range of 20-75%  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ , equivalent to a change in  $\text{SiO}_2:\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  ratio from 6.6 to 0.5, the concentration of acid centers remains constant, about 1  $\mu\text{equiv./m}^2$ . At an  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  content higher than 75% the concentration decreases. When the catalytic activity of synthetic samples was tested in the cracking of cumol, it was found that the catalytic activity of the acid centers in catalysts containing 1-90%  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  is approximately constant and does not depend on the mode of preparation or the ratio of catalyst components. It is concluded that the velocity constant related to a single acid center is a characteristic value for the catalytically active component and can be used for the rational evaluation of substances having catalytic activity in processes of an acidic nature. "The authors thank M. V. Kostyukova for determining the acidity of the samples." Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 3 tables and 3 formulas.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4044389

ASSOCIATION: Institut kataliza BO AN SSSR (Institute of Catalysis, SO AN SSSR);  
Fiziko-khimicheskiy Institut Im. L. Ya Karpova (Institute of Physical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: 07Jan64

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Card 3/3



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L 13290-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/ ETC(m) RM/DS/WW  
ACC NR: AP6000323 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/021/0011/0011

INVENTOR: Dzis'ko, V. A.; Borisova, M. S.; Krasilenko, N. P.; Tarasova, D. V. 39

ORG: none 8

TITLE: A method for producing silica gel. Class 12, No. 175925 [announced by the  
Institute of Catalysis, SO, AN, SSSR (Institut kataliza AN SO SSSR)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 21, 1965, 11

TOPIC TAGS: silica gel, ~~catalysis~~, *CHEMICAL PRECIPITATION, AQUEOUS  
SOLUTION, GEL*

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for producing silica gel by  
precipitating hydrogel from aqueous solutions of sodium silicate and an ammonium  
salt of a strong acid with intense mixing followed by filtering and washing of the  
resultant hydrogel. A granulated silica gel with high strength is produced by  
treating the hydrogel in a masticator or on rollers.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 21Jun64/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

jw

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UDC: 66.097.3 661.183.7

DZIS'KO, V.A.; BORISOVA, M.S.; KARAKCHIYEV, L.G.; MAKAROV, A.D.; KOTSARENKO,  
N.S.; ZUSMAN, R.I.; KHRIPIN, L.A.

Effect of chemical composition and the method of preparation  
on the physicochemical and catalytic properties of oxide  
catalysts of complex composition. Part 3: Silica-magnesia  
catalysts. Kin. i kat. 6 no. 6:1033-1040 N-D '65  
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut kataliza Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Submitted  
August 13, 1964.

KOLOVERTNOV, G.D.; BORESKOV, G.K.; DZIS'KO, V.A.; POPOV, B.I.; TARASOVA,  
D.V.; BELUGINA, G.G.

Iron-molybdenum oxide catalyst of methanol oxidation to  
formaldehyde. Part 1: Specific activity as a function of the  
catalyst composition. Kin. i kat. 6 no. 6:1052-1056 N-D '65  
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut kataliza Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Submitted  
January 25, 1965.

5.1190

33489

S/195/61/002/005/014/027  
E111/E485

AUTHORS: Dzisyak, A.P., Boreskov, G.K., Kasatkina, L.A.,  
Kochurikhin, V.Ye.

TITLE: Influence of additions of alkali-metal sulphates on  
the catalytic properties of vanadium pentoxide in the  
oxygen isotope-exchange reaction

PERIODICAL: Kinetika i kataliz, v.2, no.5, 1961, 727-731

TEXT: The authors report their investigation of the catalytic  
activity of vanadium-pentoxide preparations, with additions of  
analytical reagent purity sulphates of lithium, sodium, potassium,  
rubidium or caesium (0.1 mol per mol of  $V_2O_5$ ) as promoters, in the  
temperature range 400 to 480°C and 40 mm Hg oxygen pressure.  
For potassium sulphate mol fractions of 0.025 and 0.05 were also  
tested. The method and apparatus used to study the homomolecular  
reaction  $O_2^{16} + O_2^{18} = 2O^{16}O^{18}$  were described in an earlier  
paper (Ref.6: Kinetika i kataliz, v.2, 1961, 386). Furthermore,  
the isotope exchange of each of the preparations with molecular  
oxygen was studied when no homomolecular exchange was taking place.  
Results are compared with those for pure vanadium pentoxide.

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Influence of additions of alkali- ...

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obtained previously (Ref.3: Kinetika i kataliz, v.1, 1960, 229 and Ref.6: as quoted above). Preliminary experiments had shown that both the rates  $R$  and  $K$ , respectively, of the catalyst/gas and the homo-molecular follow the first-order equation. When a catalyst enriched by a concentration of  $O^{18}$  equal to that in the gas is used,  $R$  can be calculated from

$$R = \frac{2,3}{\tau S} \frac{N_r \cdot N_r}{N_r + N_r} \lg \frac{C_{18}^0 - C_{18}^*}{C_{18} - C_{18}^*} \quad (1)$$

and  $K$  from

$$K = \frac{2,3}{\tau S} \lg \frac{C_{24}^0 - C_{24}^*}{C_{24} - C_{24}^*} \quad (2)$$

In the case of simultaneous isotope exchange with the catalyst, the equation is

$$\frac{KS}{N_r} = \frac{C_{24}^0 - 2C_{18}^0 + 4C_{18}^* (C_{18}^0 - C_{18}^*) + 2(C_{18}^0 - C_{18}^*)^2 \frac{K-R}{K-2R}}{C_{24} - 2C_{18} + 4C_{18}^* (C_{18} - C_{18}^*) + 2(C_{18} - C_{18}^*)^2 \frac{K-R}{K-2R}} \quad (3)$$

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In these equations  $R$  and  $K$  are in  $g/m^2$  hour,  $N_T$  is the amount of oxygen in the gas phase,  $g$ ;  $N_T$  that in the catalyst,  $g$ ;  $S$  is the surface of the catalyst charge,  $m^2$ ;  $t$  is time, hours;  $C_{18}^0$ ,  $C_{18}$  and  $C_{18}^N$  are the  $O_{18}$  proportion in the gas at the initial instant, at time  $t$  and at equilibrium, respectively;  $C_{34}^0$ ,  $C_{34}$  and  $C_{34}^N$  are the corresponding proportions of  $O_{16}O_{18}$ . The activation energy and rate values for the two reactions studied were found to be virtually the same. The rates were increased by the presence of the promoters, the order of promoter effectiveness (present in 0.1 mol-fraction concentration) increasing in the following order:  $Li_2SO_4 < Na_2SO_4 < K_2SO_4 < Rb_2SO_4 < Cs_2SO_4$ . The first increased the rate by 1.2, the last by about 100-fold. Even 0.025 mol of  $K_2SO_4$  per mol pentoxide gave a considerable increase in both  $K$  and  $R$ , which were also found to be linearly related to the  $K_2SO_4$  concentration. There are 3 figures, 2 tables and 7 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The two references to English language publications read as follows: Ref.2: C.R.Kinney, J.Pincus, Ind. Eng. Chem., v.43, 1951, 2880; H.Hong, Chem. Ind., 1951, 872; Ref.4: Tandy. J. Appl. Chem., v.6, 1956, 68.  
Card 3/4

33489

Influence of additions of alkali- ...

S/195/61/002/005/014/027  
E111/E485

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut  
im. D.I.Mendeleyeva (Moscow Chemical-technological  
Institute im. D.I.Mendeleyev)

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35064

S/195/62/003/001/005/010  
E071/E136

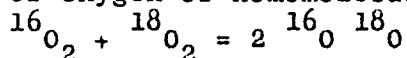
5.1190

AUTHORS: Dzisyak, A.P., Boreskov, G.K., and Kasatkina, L.A.

TITLE: An investigation of homomolecular oxygen exchange on the metal oxides of the fourth period

PERIODICAL: Kinetika i kataliz, v.3, no.1, 1962, 81-90

TEXT: The object of the work is a systematic investigation of homomolecular exchange of oxygen on oxides of transitional metals of the fourth period in order to elucidate the mechanism of the intermediate interaction of molecular oxygen with oxides and the establishment of the relationship between the catalytic activity and chemical nature of an oxide. In the reported part of the work the apparent activation energy and the order in respect of oxygen of homomolecular oxygen exchange



on the above oxides were determined. The study was carried out in a static circulation apparatus described earlier (Ref.5: Kinetika i kataliz, v.2, 1961, 386, 727) by the present authors and V.Ye. Kochurikhin. The starting non-equilibrium mixtures Card 1/4

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of isotopic oxygen molecules were prepared by mixing enriched oxygen with a concentration of  $^{18}\text{O}$  of 37% with natural oxygen in a ratio of 1:1. The control of all types of oxygen molecules was carried out with a mass spectrometer MW-1305 (MI-1305). The relative accuracy of measuring the concentration was  $\pm 1\%$ . A sample of oxide charged into the reaction vessel was treated for 8 hours in a vacuo ( $10^{-5}$  mm Hg) at  $400^\circ\text{C}$ . Subsequently the isotopic exchange of the oxide investigated with molecular oxygen was carried out. To remove the distorting influence of isotopic exchange, all samples were kept in oxygen with the initial concentration of heavy isotope until cessation of the exchange. Moreover, before each measurement the catalyst specimen was retained in the initial mixture to establish a stationary composition of the oxide. Due to this treatment the content of  $^{18}\text{O}$  in gas during homomolecular exchange reaction remained constant. The preparation of oxides was described previously (Ref.8: V.V. Popovskiy, G.K. Boreskov, Sb. Problemy kinetiki i kataliza, v.10, Izd-vo AN SSSR, M., 1960, p.67 (Symposium: Problems of Kinetics and Catalysis, v.10, edited by Card 2/4

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An investigation of homomolecular ... S/195/62/003/001/005/010  
E071/E136

AS USSR, p.67). The powders were pressed into tablets and crushed into grains of 3 mm. Specific surface of oxides was determined by low temperature nitrogen absorption. It was established that the activity of the oxides investigated in respect of homomolecular exchanges increases in the following order:

$\text{TiO}_2 < \text{V}_2\text{O}_5 < \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 < \text{ZnO} < \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 < \text{CuO} = \text{NiO} < \text{MnO}_2 < \text{Co}_3\text{O}_4$ .

The velocity of homomolecular exchange is equal to the initial velocity of isotopic exchange between molecular oxygen and oxygen of the respective oxide. The following stages of the reaction are necessary for the homomolecular exchange: 1) adsorption - desorption of molecular oxygen with its dissociation into atoms or ions; 2) migration of adsorbed atoms or ions along the surface. For isotopic exchange between oxide and gas a stage of substitution of an ion in the lattice with adsorbed oxygen is necessary. Two possible mechanisms can explain the equality of velocities of homomolecular and isotopic exchange. (1) Adsorption - desorption of molecular oxygen takes place at a much lower velocity than the exchange of adsorbed atoms or ions of oxygen with ions of lattice oxygen. In this case the ratio of

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concentration of molecules  $^{16}\text{O } ^{18}\text{O}$  to  $^{18}\text{O } ^{18}\text{O}$  in the gas should remain constant. (2) Oxygen is adsorbed with dissociation into atoms or ions but the desorption, due to a low concentration or mobility of these atoms or ions, takes place mainly on their recombination into molecules with ions of lattice oxygen. In this case the ratio of  $^{16}\text{O } ^{18}\text{O}$  to  $^{18}\text{O } ^{18}\text{O}$  should increase in the course of the reaction. Previous experiments (Ref.5) with  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$  and  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$  with additions of alkali sulphates favour the first mechanism. However, these results cannot be transferred to other oxides without special experiments. There are 5 figures, and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut im.  
D.I. Mendeleeva  
(Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology imeni  
D.I. Mendeleev)

SUBMITTED: November 15, 1961

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X

BORESKOV, G.K.; DZISYAK, A.P.; KASATKINA, L.A.

Homomolecular oxygen exchange studied on oxides of metals  
of the fourth period. Part 2: Catalytic activity and bond  
energy of oxygen in oxides. Kin. i kat. 4 no.3:388-394  
My--Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut kataliza Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR i Moskovskiy  
khimiko-tekhnologicheskoy institut imeni Mendeleeva.  
(Metallic oxides) (Chemical bonds)  
(Catalysis)

DZISYAK, V.I.

Achievements of the petroleum workers of the Malgobek field.  
Neftianik 7 no.11:29 N '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Malgobek region (Chechen-Ingush A.S.S.R.)—  
Petroleum production)

*DZIUBA, B.*

DZIUBA, B.

"Organization of the work of Sawing Blocks in Sawmills", p. 6, (PRACOWNIK DREWNI,  
Vol. 5, No. 9, Sept. 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), IC, Vol. 4, No. 5, May  
1955, Uncl.

KUCIAS, J.; DZIUBA, P.

First scientific session of the Nicholas Copernicus Polish  
Society of Naturalists in Katowice. Wszechswiat no.3:75-76  
Mr'64.



BUSZKA, Horst, inz.; DZIURA, Stanislaw, mgr inz.

Gantry installation of automatic covered arc welding of frames  
of combustion locomotives. Przegl spaw 16 no.9:224, 3-4 of cover  
S '64.

1. Department of Welding Mechanization, Welding Institute, Gliwice.

DZIUBA, Stanislaw, mgr inz.; BUSZKA, Horst, inz.

Universal OS 1a type welding positioner. Przegl spaw 16 no.10:  
239-241.0 '64.

1. Department of Mechanized Welding, Welding Institute, Gliwice.

*DZIUBA, W.*

DZIUBA, W.

"Errors in supply planning. p. 262." (ZYCIE GOSPODARSTWA, Vol. 5, no. 3, Mar. 1953, Warszawa, Poland.)

SO: East European, L. G. Vol. 2, No. 12, Dec. 1953

DZIUBA, W.; OSTASZEWICZ, J.

"Methods of Determining the Area and Degree of Damage Caused by Leaking Currents," P. 241. (GAZ, WODA I TECHNIKA SANITARNA, Vol. 28, No. 8, Aug. 1954. Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955 Uncl.

DZIUBA, W., OSTASZEWICZ, J.

"Prądy błądzące" (Stray currents), by W. Dziuba, J. Ostaszewicz. Reported  
in New Books (Nowe Książki), No. 15, August 1, 1955

DZIUBA, W.

DZIUBA, W. The problem of vagrant current in Poland. p. 248.

Vol. 15, No. 11, Nov. 1955.  
WIADOMOSCI ELECTROTECHNICZNE  
TECHNOLOGY  
Warszawa, Poland

So: East European Accession, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

DZIUBA, Wladyslaw

Problem of stray currents on the Polish State Railroads.  
Przegl kolej elektrotech 14 no.9:261-265 S '62.

1. Instytut Elektrotechniki, Warszawa.

DZ-UBA, Wladyslaw, dr inż.

Criteria for the computation of rail traction networks aiming to reduce the value of stray currents. Inst elektrotech prace 11 no.33:69-111 '63

1. Zakład Trakcji Elektrycznej i Prętozników, Instytut Elektrotechniki, Warszawa.



BROUGHALL, J.A.; DZIUBA, W., mgr., inz. (translator)

Newest achievements in the electrification of railroads in Great Britain by the 50 Hz current system. Probl kolejn no.20:120-130 '62

5(4)

AUTHORS:

Giriat, W., Dziuba, Z.

POL/45-18-6-5/5

TITLE:

Automatic Device for the Zone-refining of Metals and  
Semiconductors

21

PERIODICAL:

Acta Physica Polonica, 1959, Vol 18, Nr 6, pp 589-592 (Poland)

ABSTRACT:

The authors describe the method and the device for high-efficiency automatic zone refining. This method was employed for the first time in 1952 for the production of very pure germanium. It may be applied whenever a difference in the concentration of impurities occurs on the solid - liquid phase boundary. In zone refining technique three modifications are possible, which are discussed in the introduction. Figure 1 contains a schematical drawing of an automatic zone-refining device, and figure 2 shows such a drawing of the device for preparing the quartz ampoules. Preparation may take place in vacuum or in a neutral gas. Figure 3 shows a heating element essentially consisting of kanthal wire spirals; such an element has a power output of 320 w. The device shown here and in figure 4 (photo) was tested for more than 1000 hours, and zone refining of the metals Sb, Cd, In, Te, Zn, Pb, Bi and the semi-

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Automatic Device for the Zone-refining of  
Metals and Semiconductors

POL/45-18-6-5/5

conductors Ge, InSb, GaSb, HgTe, HgSe, and  $\text{In}_2\text{Te}_3$  was satisfactory. The present investigation was carried out under the supervision of Professor Doctor L.Sosnowski. There are 4 figures and 6 references.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw

SUBMITTED: May 25, 1959 ✓

Card 2/2

DZIUBA, Zbigniew

Thermoelectrolytic method of cutting semiconductor mercury compounds. Przegl elektroniki 3 no.9:505-507 8 '62.

1. Instytut Fizyki, Polska Akademia Nauk, Warszawa.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411920012-1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411920012-1"

DZIUBA, Z.

Effect of doping with III-d group atoms on the electric properties of HgTe. Acta physica Pol 25 no.5:757-759  
My '64.

1. Institute of Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences,  
Warsaw.

DZIUBA, Z.

Preparation of high purity HgTe. Acta physica Pol 26 no.5:897-903 N '64.

1. Institute of Physics of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.  
Submitted February 24, 1964.



L 01912-67 T RO/JK

ACC NR: AP6035157

(A)

SOURCE CODE: PO/0081/65/019/002/0219/0220

DZIUDEK, Z.; WYSOCKA, B.; RZEMUSKA, S.; KOWALIK, G. and PIETRZYKOWSKI, J.  
[Affiliation not given].

21  
B

"Analysis of Food Poisonings from Two Districts of the Warsaw Region:  
Nowy Dwor and Siedlce."

Warsaw, Przegląd Epidemiologiczny, Vol 19, No 2, 1965; p 219-220.

Abstract: Data on 866 cases noted from 1959 to 1963, including 57 in adults. Of these, 463 were food poisonings and 403 were nonspecific diarrheal gastroenteritis. Food poisoning occurred primarily in the summer. Data on severity, hospitalization, and foods involved are given for several of the major outbreaks. Presented at the 3rd Scientific Assembly of Polish Epidemiologists and Infectologists, Krakow, 5-6 Oct 64. [JPRS]

TOPIC TAGS: digestive system disease, food sanitation

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 hls

L 31539-66 ETC(f)/T/EMP(t)/ETI IJP(c) RDM/JD

ACC NR: AP6010792

SOURCE CODE: PO/0053/66/000/063/0111/0117

AUTHOR: Baranowski, J.; Dziuba, Z.; Galazka, R.; Grlat, W.; Szymanska, W.  
Zakrzewski, T. 62

ORG: Institute of Experimental Physics, Warsaw University (Instytut Fizyki Doswiadczal-  
nej Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego); Physics Institute, PAN (Instytut Fizyki, PAN) 63

TITLE: Electrical and photomagnetic properties of single crystals of the  $Cd_xHg_{1-x}Te$  semiconductor system 67

SOURCE: Przegląd elektroniki, no. 3, 1966, 111-117

TOPIC TAGS: single crystal, crystal property, semiconductor crystal, electric property, photomagnetic effect

ABSTRACT: The paper presents some results of investigations on the  $Cd_xHg_{1-x}Te$  system. Single crystals of  $x = 0.00, 0.05, 0.10$ , and  $0.15$  were used for the investigations. The dependence of electrical conductivity  $\delta$  and the Hall constant  $R_H$  on temperature in the range from  $4.2K$  to  $400K$  was investigated. The dependence of  $R_H$  and  $\delta$  on magnetic field intensity was also measured. The materials investigated show a high electron mobility; the maximal values of electron mobilities are of the order of  $10^5 \text{ cm}^2/\text{Vsec}$ . Mobility increases with increasing  $x$  and attains its maximum values for  $x$  at about  $0.1$ . In these materials, at temperatures below room temperature there is a very strong dependence of  $R_H$  and  $\delta$  on magnetic field intensity. It was determined that for  $x = 0.00$  the width of the forbidden energy gap at the temperature of absolute zero is  $E_g = 0 \pm 0.0003 \text{ eV}$ . For  $x > 0$ ,  $E_g > 0$ , and  $x = 0.05$  it is  $E_g = 0.015 \text{ eV}$ .

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ACC NR: AP6010792

and for  $x = 0.15$ ,  $E_g = 0.06$  eV. The photomagnetic effect was investigated at room temperature. High sensitivity to infrared radiation was established. The material with  $x = 0.10$  is sensitive to radiation from the visible range to wavelength of 10 microns. It was also established that the photomagnetic effect for  $x = 0.10$  depends on the frequency of incident radiation. This dependence is caused by the appearance of a thermal component (Nernst effect). The experimental results are presented in the form of curves and compared with published data. The results are discussed in detail in the light of existing literature. The authors thank Prof. L. Sosnowski for his interest in this work and discussions. The authors also thank Docent Dr. W. Wardzynski, J. Ginter, Dr. J. Mycielski, and Dr. J. Rauluszkiewicz for valuable comments they made in the course of this investigation. Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 006 / SOV REF: 002

Cord 2/2 LC

5

POLAND

BARANOWSKI, Jacek; DZIUBA, Zbigniew; GALAZKA, Robert; GIRIAT, Witold;  
SZYMANSKA, Wanda; ZAKRZEWSKI, Tadeusz

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(Instytut Fizyki, Polskiej Akademii Nauk) - (for ?)

Warsaw, Przegląd elektroniki, No 3, March 1966, pp 111-117

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single crystals."

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SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAL). LC. Vol. 4, No. 4.  
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SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC,  
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observed during the period of 11 years without therapy.  
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1. Z Pracowni Radiodiagnostycznej Instytutu Onkologii w  
Warszawie Kierownik: dr med. J. Buraczewski Dyrektor: prof.  
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(OSTEOMA) (KNEE)



DZIUKOWA, Janina; LEWINSKI, Tadeusz

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dr S.Haduch.

(PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING)

(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM physiol)

(RESPIRATORY SYSTEM physiol)

P/043/62/000/002/003/008  
1004/1204

AUTHORS: Dziuk, Zbigniew and Galubińska, Krystyna

TITLE: Certain problems of selection and training of cosmonauts

PERIODICAL: Astronautyka, no.2,1962, 10 - 12

TEXT: The Soviet and U.S. requirements in the selection and training of astronauts are similar. The psychological criteria include high level adaptability in training, motivation, intellectual ability, maturity, emotional stability, and self confidence. The astronaut's selection program is designed to select individuals who have the greatest probability of success. Motivation is considered as one of the main factors which help the cosmonaut to overcome the effects of high acceleration, weightlessness, noise, and isolation. Motivation is most closely connected with frustration, which may be due to insufficient fulfillment of the basic needs. Frustration is accompanied by excessive emotional excitability, aggressiveness, breakdowns, and depressions. These states obviously decrease the efficiency of the cosmonaut. The training program includes general physical training aimed at increasing the cosmonaut's unspecific

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12 no.1:39-45 Ja-Mr '62.

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Kierownik Pracowni: dr med. J. Buraczewski Dyrektor Instytutu: prof.  
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(FACIAL BONES neopl)

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prof. dr med. J. Laskowski.

(SPHENOID SINUS) (MAXILLARY SINUS)  
(NASOPHARYNGEAL NEOPLASMS) (FACIAL NEOPLASMS)  
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no.3:105-108 18 Ja '65

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Variable asymmetric distribution in one-way scavenging of  
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209-211 10 Ap '64.

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method of absorption of  $\gamma$  or X rays. Nukleonika 7 no.9:561-572 '62.

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DZIUNIKOWSKI, Bohdan

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1. Akademia Gorniczo-Hutnicza, oraz Instytut Techniki Jadrowej, Krakow.

DZIUNIKOWSKI, Bohdan; LUBECKI, Andrzej

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Nukleonika 8 no.10:687-694 '63.

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DEJONIKOWSKI, Bohdan, dr inż.

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no.10:550-553 0 '64.



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Vol. 14 No. 4  
October 1953  
Gasification

3125. Oxidation by Steam in Underground Gasification of Coal. Dziunikowski, K. (Przegl. gorn. (Min. Rev.) Mar. 1953, vol. 9. 107-111). A method is proposed for calculating the ratio of steam to other oxidizing gases, assuming the maintenance of suitable temperature for the gasification process. The different conditions of underground and surface gasification are pointed out, and the different temperatures used in consequence. Calculations show that in surface gasification the ratio applied in practice agrees with theory; for underground gasification in winter weather the use of steam as oxidizing gas is not indicated, but with pure oxygen the ratio of steam to oxygen is calculated at 1.3 to 1. (L).

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SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EFAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 3,  
March 1955, Uncl.

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POLAND/Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their  
Application, Part 3. - Treatment of Solid Combustible  
Minerals.

H-22

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 10, 1958, 33786.

Author : Kazimierz Dziunikowski.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Underground Coal Gasification in Poland.

Orig Pub: Wlados. gornicze, 1955, 6, No 4, 102-105.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

27

DZIUNIKOWSKI, K.

Underground gasification of coal today, p. 21. (PRZEGLAD GORNICZY, Stalinogrod, Vol. 11, no. 1, Jan. 1955.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 2, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

DZIUNIKOWSKI, KAZIMIERZ

POLAND/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their  
Application. Treatment of solid mineral fuels

I-12

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12861

Author : Dziunikowski Kazimierz

Title : Analysis of the Process of Underground Gasification  
of Coal

Orig Pub : Sposob przeprowadzenia analizy procesu podziemnego  
zgazowania wegla. Przegl. gorniczy, 1955, 11, No 9,  
329-333 (Polish)

Abstract : In the development of work carried out at the present  
time in Poland, on evaluation of the current state of  
underground gasification of coal, are considered the  
methods of control of this process: a) determination  
of gas yields on the basis of nitrogen balance; b)  
determination of the amount of coal converted to gas  
within the seam, on the basis of data of the element  
analysis of the coal, amount of gas obtained and its

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3890. HYDRAULIC STOPPING AS A MEANS OF CHARGING MINE FIELDS. and D. Lunikowski, E. (Przegł. germ. (Hln. Rev., Stalingrad), Nov. 1941, vol. 11, 396-400). (L).

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"Costs of oxygen in the underground gasification of coal."

p. 71 (Przegląd Gorniczy) Vol. 12, no. 2, Feb. 1956  
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SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,  
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DZIUNIKOWSKI, K.

6th Session of the Committee on the Coal Industry of the International Labor Organization. p. 438  
(PRZEGLAD GORNICZY, Vol. 12, No. 12, Dec. 1956, Stalinogrod, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EFAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957, Uncl.

DZIUNIKOWSKI, K.

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their I-13  
Application--Treatment of solid mineral fuels

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 9227

Author : Dziunikowski, K.

Inst : NOT given

Title : Experiments with a Laboratory Gas Generator Simulating the Underground Gasification of Coal

Orig Pub: Prace glown. inst. gorn, 1956, No 182, 3-15 (in Polish with summaries in English, French, and Russian)

Abstract: In Belgium experiments have been carried out with the gasification of coal under conditions identical to those prevailing during underground gasification. The experiments have shown that the necessary process parameters of the underground gasification process can be obtained in surface model gas generators (G). As a result several modifications of such G have been built first in Belgium and later

Card 1/3

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their I-13  
Application--Treatment of solid mineral fuels

Abstr Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 9227

Abstract: in Poland. The G consist of a cemented block of fuel (coke, black coal, and brown coal) 10-20 m long of rectangular or circular cross section surrounded by a cement and fireclay or steel jacket with gas inlets at the two ends. The block is pierced by a longitudinal channel in its lower part and the channel communicates with a series of vertical shafts. The G can be placed in a horizontal or dipping position, and experiments were carried out either with oxygen or steam-oxygen blasts. The experiments have shown the possibility in principal of carrying out the gasification process in the model block in such a way as to produce a gas of stable composition having a heating value of over 2000 kcal/m<sup>3</sup>. The essential role of the temperature factor both during the period of fanning and during the gasification process itself has been

Card 2/3

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and I-13  
Their Application - Treatment of solid mineral fuels

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 9227

Abstract: established; the best process parameters were obtained with flame temperatures of over 16000. The method developed for the evaluation of the process permits the separate evaluation of the parameters of the parallel processes of the degassing and gasification of the coal. It has been found that once the bed has been fanned with an oxygen blast, the oxygen/steam ratio in the blast must not exceed 1/1. The upper and lower limits of the flow velocity of oxygen in the channels as well as the amount of oxygen per square meter of burning surface has been determined.

Card 3/3

POLAND / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and      H  
Their Applications. Chemical Processing of  
Solid Fossil Fuels.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1959, No 4, 13145.

Author : Dziunikowski, Kazimierz.

Inst : ~~Not given.~~

Title : Forecasts for Subterranean Gasification of Coal.

Orig Pub: Przegl. gorniczy, 1957, 13, No 9, 406-408.

Abstract: A comparison was made of methods used for subterranean gasification of coal in the PPR and in foreign countries (USSR, England, France, USA). Advantages are noted of the use of an oxygen blast with water vapor, with well digging to the coal layer. Considerations are expressed on the direction of future experiments in the PPR.

Card 1/1

POLAND/Chemical Technology - Processing of Solid Fossil Fuels. H-22

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 24, 1958, 82963

Author : Dziunikowski, K.

Inst : -

Title : The Underground Gasification of Coal in England.

Orig Pub : Wiadom. gornicze, 1958, 9, No 1-2, 7-10.

Abstract : A brief information is given as to the experiments which were conducted in England on the underground gasification of coals, and the results of these experiments are cited. It is pointed out that in the course of 6 years ~ 50 experiments were conducted on two experimental plants; over 5 thousand tons of coal has been gasified; the gas obtained was partially used in gas motors for the production of electrical energy. A project must be worked out to the end of the year 1958 for a semi-industrial plant for the underground coal gasification and the application of the gas for the supply of electro-energy.

Card 1/1

Country	: Poland	H-22
Category	:	
Abs. Jour.	:	40003
Author	: <u>Dziunikowski, K.</u>	
Institut.	: Not given	
Title	: Underground Gasification of Coal in the USA	
Orig Pub.	: Wiadom Gornicze, 9, No 3, 56-59 (1958)	
Abstract	: In 1948 a series of experiments was carried out in the state of Georgia on the underground gasification of a coal bed of thickness 0.9 m at a depth of 10 m; the coal (C) had an ash content of 13%, volatile substances 39%. The experiments were continued for 50 days; all in all about 400 tons of C were gasified. The mean heating value of the gas obtained was 330 kcal/m <sup>3</sup> with air blast and 450 kcal/m <sup>3</sup> when the blast was enriched with 34% O <sub>2</sub> . In 1949-1951 a second series of gasification experiments was undertaken using the same bed of coal (thickness 1.05-1.17 m, depth below ground 50 m). The underground	
Card: 1/2	generator consisted of a drift of about 470 m length	

Country : Poland H-22  
 Category= :  
 Abs. Jour. : 47158  
 Author : Dziunikowski, K.  
 Institut. :  
 Title : Underground Gasification of Coal in the Former  
 French Marocco.  
 Orig. Pub. : Wiadom. gornicze, 1958, 9, No 4, 102-104  
 Abstract : Description of the conditions under which were  
 carried out in 1950-1952 and 1954-1955, at Jerada two ex-  
 perimental underground gasifications of anthracite, in a  
 seam 1.0-1.2 m thick with a dip of 77°; the experiments were  
 conducted using blowing with air. Heat value of the gas so  
 obtained varied within the limits 400-600 kcal/nominal m<sup>3</sup>.  
 Negative conclusions are reached concerning the economic  
 efficiency of the process carried out by the method that was  
 used in these experiments. -- U. Andres.

Card:



DZIUNIKOWSKI, Kazimierz

Tape-rope conveyers. Wiadom gorn 10 no. 7/8:266-267 J1-Ag '59.

DZIUNIKOWSKI, K.

The source of explosive gases in coal mines while extinguishing fire with water.  
p. 109.

PRZEGIAD GORNICZY. Stowarzyszenie Naukowo-Techniczne Inzynierow i Technikow  
Gornictwa. Katowice, Poland, Vol. 15, No. 3, March 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September, 1959.  
Uncl.

DZIUNIKOWSKI, Kazimierz

Combating air pollution with Coalcase solution. Wiadom gorn  
12 no. 1/2:26-27 Ja-F '61.

DZIUNIKOWSKI, Kazimierz

Ways of consolidating the squeeze of bottoms in gangways.  
Wiadom gorn 12 no.7/8:250-252 JI-Ag '61.